PAM.
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A Chinese Revolution

in Physical Well-being

at

Pangkiachwang Shantung

CHINA

1911-1912

中華民國山東龐家庄

Williams Hospital of the American Board

STATISTICS

Year ending Dec. 31, 1911.

Note :—The physicians were absent on furlough for nine months of the year, and the hospital was closed for two months on account of plague quarantine This will explain why the figures are lower than usual.

The figures for the first half of 1912 total nearly as many patients as for all of 1911.

The figures for the Tehchow branch dispensary are included below, but not those for an opium refuge, with which we were associated in an advisory capacity only.

The estimated number of towns and villages represented in the medical work list year was 2,011.

Inpatients	Men	253	
	Women	148	
Total			401
Dispensary Patients			3,622
Treatments	Men		3,095
	Women		2,080
Total			5,175
Surgical Operations		315.	

Hospital In-patients

A CHINESE REVOLUTION

in Physical Well-being

"What are you doing? You'll fall into the water *kang!*" Such was my exclamation as I observed some one leaning far over the edge of the huge earthen

A Native Quack and his Drugs

water jar in one of the hospital courts when I made my morning round. She came up with a start, and it proved to be thirteen year old Chang Ker,—the "Growing One". She was so named because some others in the family had not grown, and the name given was

supposed to have some influence with the powers governing such matters. "Growing One" smiled happily in reply, as well she might. Six weeks before she had come to us, unable to separate her jaws a particle. On one side the bones were grown firmly together, and for many months she had lived entirely on liquid food. For weeks now, since her operation, she has been the happiest "Growing One" in our populous "compound". Doubtless not for the first time "Growing One" was using the water jar to see how she looked,— her only available mirror. Now she is even more pleased than the rest of us, and proudly thrusts a hard boiled egg into her mouth to prove that her lower jaw is quite normal again! Now it will be possible for a mother-in-law to be found (the husband is a minor consideration) and the family is properly grateful.

The "Growing One" is but an epitome of ancient China herself,—save that the ankylosis of China's jaws dates back to when the other civilized nations might well have looked up to the Sinim they now look down upon. Presto, change! and a last straw of Manchu rule forces open the close-shut teeth; liquid diet is no more taken, and in a few months' time this "Growing One" demonstrates her latent vigor by ingesting, quite whole, the somewhat untried egg of republicanism. And what is more, she seems to be digesting it,—or at least to have within her anatomy political physicians who know how to treat difficulties as they arise,—and arise they most certainly will.

"Growing One ''(Chang Ker)-on the Right.

China's new government promises freedom of worship, and the whole world knows how foreigners, especially missionaries on the "far flung battle-line", were protected and leaned on during the revolution. President Yuan Shih Kai says the principles of Christianity are what he is striving for in the Republic. Democracy is inherent in Chinese life, and therefore a republic is possible,—though in many regards it may simulate oligarchy. Patriotism may be in the making, but the manifestations thrill one as he compares the China that was with the China that is to be,—thanks to the conversion of potential into kinetic patriotism.

In this process of change, in this right-about face, some old bottles are sure to be broken by the new wine. But what of it? The Chinese are a most economical people, and the spilled wine will be gathered up and redistilled,—perhaps all the better for the catastrophe. China is again "passing through the melting-pot, to emerge once more, as on all previous occasions, purified and strengthened by the process". The revolution is over,—the evolution continues far more actively than ever.

The Williams Hospital, one of the many oases in the desert of revolution, touched warring "China's Millions" at this most critical time of her four thousand or more years of history in a number of ways, though war did not come nigh our dwellings. Women and children were more than once advised to flee, but the local situation remained relatively peaceful, save for

the most atrocious rumors. Therefore as we could likely escape to the coast in two directions, we were glad to remain at our work, especially as it reassured the parish. One of the richest men in Tehchow asked us to allow him to deposit here two boxes of his valuables, and others expected to do so if the worst came to pass. What a contrast with 1900 when everything of the remotest relationship to the foreigner was destroyed or stolen!

Tehchow, a large city fourteen miles north, where our work will ere long be located at the close of the revolution was threatened by several thousand soldiers intent on looting and burning the city. Wise officers and a resourceful official prevented. In a camp squabble a soldier was shot, and the military and arsenal surgical force referred him to our hospital. A major, under large military escort, came to make arrangements and we gave a doubtful prognosis though glad to receive the patient. A dozen pieces of lead and brass were removed from shoulder and brain, and he was with us forty days and then slipped away. Despite the outcome, we were glad of the touch with the military force, and the brave man's father and the soldiers who aided in his care heard not a little of the Gospel while here. The Tehchow civil official recently sent his two sons and grandson here and we have treated far more than the usual number of persons of rank and influence.

At a time when Paotingfu greatly needed Red Cross

Hospital Assistants

nurses we were glad to spare one of our men for that service; and one of our hospital native physicians, Dr. Chiang, rendered medical aid in Shansi Province for a time. The latter is temporarily in charge of the hospital at T'aiku, Shansi, in the absence of Dr. Hemingway. All our hospital force applied for admission to the Red Cross Corps, so as to be ready in the event of emergency in this region, but happily our services were not required.

The warfare against disease, the combat with the foes of life, goes on in the hospital and dispensary much as during the last thirty odd years, yet there is a willingness to listen to advice, a thronging of the hospital courts such as we have not known before. Dr. He, formerly our teacher of Chinese, last year completed his medical course, and had considerable experience in the successful fight against pneumonic plague. He already gives evidence that the money invested during the years of preparation and the pains taken will bring ample returns. More professional help of this sort is much needed, especially for the prospective Women's Hospital. We rejoice in having three students, Miss Jen, Mr. Ma, and Mr. Kwoa, in training in Peking and Tsinanfu for this important service, and are indeed grateful to the friends who are so farsighted as to feel the wisdom of this investment.

Seventy five dollars (sometimes a little less) is sufficient to keep a medical student in school for a year.

A Group of Children Patients.

A recent North American Review remarks, "The New China looks to the students to devise new methods of sanitation and hygiene and of protection against flood and famine; to found hospitals, asylums, and public institutions of various kinds for the care of the needy and deficient." Along this line, and because it is our business to protect Chinese vitality and cultivate health, Dr. He and others of the hospital force have given several lectures and talks to patients, the schools, and others of the compound. It is proposed to further this work, including the scattering of health tracts. This is a line of effort that should be followed, but there are no funds at hand for it at present. Certainly there is need enough. For example, in most of the civilized world, out of ten children, three die in infancy, while in China eight die in infancy,—all due to lack of care, which includes ignorance of essential hygiene and sanitation.

In view of the proposition to rebuild the mission station at Tehchow, and there to add the Porter Hospital for Women, it is suggested that a branch hospital be opened there next September, without tarrying for the construction of the whole plant. Thanks to the aid of a friend of a colleague this will be possible. Bimonthly visits have been made there for some years, and a resident native physician under our supervision will likely aid in preparing the ground for the relocated station. Inability to purchase a site delays removal for the present.

For some years we have had every reason to feel that money would soon be given for the new hospital for men. The Mission and the American Board have most heartily endorsed the request for five thousand dollars for this purpose, but no one has yet been found to make the investment. Surely the strategic importance of the times, and the fact that the work is no experiment will appeal to some far-sighted and practical investor. A small city in America is now building a hospital of 115 beds, to cost $155,000.00. We hope to accommodate half that number of patients in the hospital for men for only $5,000.00, less than one thirtieth of that sum. Luxuries are not asked for, but to establish an adequate hospital plant, the only one of any kind for three millions of people, is a privilege any one might covet. Money is in hand for the hospital for women. It will be economy to construct both hospitals at the same time. At present some of our pa-

Do We Need a New Hospital Plant?

tients complain that the rooms, with their broken brick floors and decrepit roofs, are not suitable to live in and hire quarters away from our dilapidated buildings. This prevents such persons from receiving religious instruction, which is usually as welcome as it is important. China advances by leaps and bounds, and we cannot afford to have the medical arm of the service much longer looked down upon by even a part (withal an important part) of our constituency. Most of our work is among non-Christians, but pain, distress, and suffering receive the same attention regardless of belief. From the standpoint of the number of inpatients, this is the sixth largest hospital of the American Board, and suitable housing not only spells efficiency, but conserves the investment of a third of a century. China is so favorably disposed towards America just now that it indeed seems a psychological time for her to aid in hospital construction.

This week finds 143 patients in the hospital,—the largest number we have ever had, and nearly twice as many as we have room for, paradoxical as it may seem. (See detailed list at close of report.) Some sleep in their carts, others on the floor of an old building, well propped with timbers to keep it from falling, and many on the hospital porches. Every day is a busy operating day, on one afternoon nineteen operations being performed. Surgery is especially wonderful to the Chinaman. We have just amputated the stump of a leg of a bright boy who was run over by a cart a year ago.

A few days after the accident the foot dropped off, and then the leg at the knee, but as he had no care, spontaneous recovery could hardly be expected. After trying numerous internal and external remedies he came to us, a long day's journey, and is doing finely. There are four others waiting for amputation,—one of them a girl whose tubercular feet evidently follow foot binding. Alas, that this practise is still in vogue save in a few enlightened centers and where missionary influence prevails! Thus a month ago more than a score of bound-footed young women of our church met here for Bible instruction and went home after a few weeks in the comfort of unfettered feet. Our hospital carpenter is often kept busy making crutches and artificial limbs. After carrying around a diseased foot for thirty-seven years a bright woman of sixty-three had it amputated a few weeks ago, and has gone home happier than ever in the last half century of mere existence. Our optical department is well patronized, Dr. Emma Tucker giving considerable attention to this branch of the work.

The foreign physicians returned from their furlough last October, having had professional advantages in Edinburgh, Chicago, Rochester, Minn., and elsewhere, all too brief periods in each. They were also much benefited by the Centennial meeting of the Board, "The World in Boston", and other gatherings. The most important change in the personnel of our hospital staff is the addition of Miss Myra L. Sawyer, Trained Nurse.

Vaccination Clinic.

She was the efficient nurse in charge of the missionary section of "The World in Boston", and the clear call of the Lord was heard and heeded. She works under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, and is making most commendable progress with the language. Nursing is a new profession in China and to have a trained nurse of experience in charge of our future training school for nurses will wield a wide influence, and is another argument for the speedy construction of our new hospitals.

The health of the members of our mission station has not been all that could be desired, but the ailments were mostly those calling for an occasional cessation from the stress and strain of many duties. With the present corps such let up has not been possible.

The absence of the Stanley family and Miss Lyons on furlough sadly diminishes our working force. The school health record has been but fair, about two thousand treatments being necessary. Most of these are for minor ailments, an average of twenty calls in dispensary or dormitories for each pupil. At one time half the Academy scholars were sick with influenza, quite an argument for an isolation ward.

Our need for a woman physician to aid Dr. Emma Tucker is more marked than ever before. The proportion of women patients is the largest in our history, and even by giving all her afternoons to the hospital and dispensary she is unable to give the attention which they insist on having,—the care it would seem they must have. Obviously her own home duties increase as the children grow to school age. The man physician who was to be Dr. Francis Tucker's colleague has come to the field, but so many places claim him and his wife temporarily, that it remains to be seen what the outcome will be.

The corps of religious workers is still headed by blind Mr. Tang, "The Man with Ten Eyes", * and the half-dozen associated with him are equally intent on the kingdom of God coming to the patients in dispen-

* A most interesting leaflet by this title, written by Mrs. A. H. Smith, giving the inspiring story of "Blind Tang" is about to be published by the N. B. M. I., 180 No. Dearborn St., Chicago.

sary and hospital, and coming now. Plans are on foot whereby preachers in charge of out-stations will more systematically follow up the influences initiated in the hospital. Not a man, woman, or child of understanding age goes home without earnest attempt being made for him to comprehend what Christianity may mean to him. Recently we were about to pray, as is our custom before giving the anaesthetic, for a case ready to be operated on, and asked the patient, "What is prayer?" His reply, "An appeal to the doctor to cure me," indicated a human horizon, and yet the numerous meetings for religious instruction (some five a day), and the books and tracts freely distributed, contribute not a few pencils and beams of light, that never grow dim for they are Divine in origin. It seems now far less essential than formerly to teach that there is but one God;—many are willing to accept such doctrine who in times past would have denied it. Old faiths are not clung to so tenaciously as formerly. Everywhere about us at this season the golden wheat is nearly ready for harvest, earnest of the fruition of souls there is every reason to expect, if the ground is properly tilled and watered, God giving the increase. In a recent period of ten days over sixty persons,—patients and their friends, men , women, and children old and young,—have returned to their homes, north east, south, and west, scattering the good seed.

During a part of the winter we were asked to oversee an official opium refuge in the city of Ping Yuen. It

Gathering Fuel for his Brother in the Hospital

was an interesting experiment. A society under the patronage of the officials and head men of the city proposed to compel all opium takers to come to the refuge for cure. Just then came the revolution, and it was thought best to merely invite them. Not very many came, but we appreciated the touch with this city where church premises have but recently been acquired. As an indication of how money evaporates in China, it may be observed that it cost their society just ten times what it costs us here in our hospital to cure an opium taker. In this region only the rich can now afford to smoke opium. Doubtless the recent increase in the amount of opium consumption is but temporary, as the new

government surely means to stamp it out altogether. Two men who came to the hospital a month ago, finding they had not sufficient courage to remain till their craving was gone, secured a ladder and ropes and escaped at midnight. Opium suicides have been more numerous than usual, though kerosene, matches, and face powder are popular! The motive is usually revenge on a cruel mother-in-law, or other relative.

It has been necessary to raise the salaries recently, though twelve dollars a month, the highest sum paid does not seem enormous, and the nurses draw but three dollars a month. Though we have no increased appropriations we must go on in faith. Our nurses and assistants when "loaned" for service elsewhere have occasionally drawn salaries from two to five times as large as they receive here. That they have been willing to return speaks well for their consecration and devotion. We are raising about one-fourth the cost of the hospital on the field. Though the average daily wage of a laborer is but five cents, it is possible a larger amount might be secured from the patients, and the effort will be made. It is most difficult to refuse to even try to help the doubtful cases,—as we often must because of financial limitations. The other day a man was being refused, but, as he turned his almost sightless orbs toward us in mute appeal, his resemblance to the man born blind in one of the paintings of Jesus' miracles struck us, and we could but make an effort, and at least his "heart eyes" are opening.

The results of the medical missionary's work are God's, be they physical or spiritual and the control of life and health is in the hands of Him "who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who healeth all thy diseases".

"O God, "I cried, "Why may I not forget ?
These halt and hurt in life's hard battle
Throng me yet.
Am I their keeper ? Only I ? To bear
This constant burden of their grief and care ?
Why must I suffer for the others' sin ?
Would God my eyes had never opened been !"
And the Thorn Crowned and Patient One
Replied, "They thronged me too, I too have seen."
"Thy other children go at will," I said,
Protesting still.
"They go unheeding. But these sick and sad
These blind and orphan, yea, and those that sin
Drag at my heart. For them I serve and groan.
Why is it ? Let me rest, Lord. I have tried."
He turned and looked at me: "But I have died."
"But, Lord, this ceaseless travail of my soul,
This stress ! This often fruitless toil
Thee souls to win !
They are not mine. I brought not forth this host
Of needy creatures, struggling, tempest-tossed—
They are not mine."
He looked at them—the look of one divine:
He turned and looked at me. "But they are mine."
"O God," I said, "I understand at last.

Forgive! And henceforth I will bond slave be
To thy least, weakest, vilest ones;
I would no more be free."
He smiled and said,
"It is to me."

Francis F. Tucker, M. D.

德福蘭

Emma Boose Tucker, M. D.

德敬莊

Myra L. Sawyer, T. N.

蘇文端

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China

July 1912.

THREE NEEDS

This report

is not an appeal nor intended as such.

Nevertheless three things are greatly needed :—

I. **PRAYER** for all China at this critical period, not forgetting this particular medical work as one of the agencies God is using in giving spiritual and physical sight to the blind.

II. **FRIENDS** whose friendship is annually eighteen dollars strong (or a multiple)—for *five cents a day* maintains a bed in the hospital. Money may be sent to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, Treas., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., stating use to which it is to be put.

III. **MORE PRAYER and MORE FRIENDS** till together the needed five thousand dollars is obtained for the new hospital for men.

A non-professional list of the 143 patients in the Williams Hospital during one week, May, 1912

2 Abdominal tumor
4 Amputation
1 Ankylosis of jaw
2 Carbuncle
2 Constriction of oesophagus
1 Diabetes
1 Emphysema

Eye ailments :

7 Conjunctivitis
2 Increased blood vessels
3 Pterygia
10 Trachoma
3 Cataract
13 Entropion and trichiasis
3 Miscellaneous
5 Scars
7 Ulcer

2 Favus
3 Gangrene
1 Haemorrhoids
1 Heart disease
2 Itch
1 Nephritis
2 Opium habitues
3 Ring worm
1 Shot wound of shoulder
4 Special cases
2 Abscess
1 Anaemia
13 Cancer and other tumors
2 Ulcers
2 Dysentery
1 Epilepsy

Tuberculosis :

2 Glands and skin
2 Foot
1 Knee
2 Sternum
2 Glands of neck
2 Femur
1 Hip
1 Spine

7 Fistula
4 Gynecological
1 Hallucinations
2 Indigestion
2 Necrosis of jaw
1 Obstetrical
3 Rheumatism
1 Shot wound of arm
1 Skin infection
1 Warts

衛生醫院